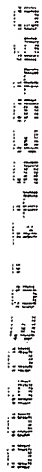
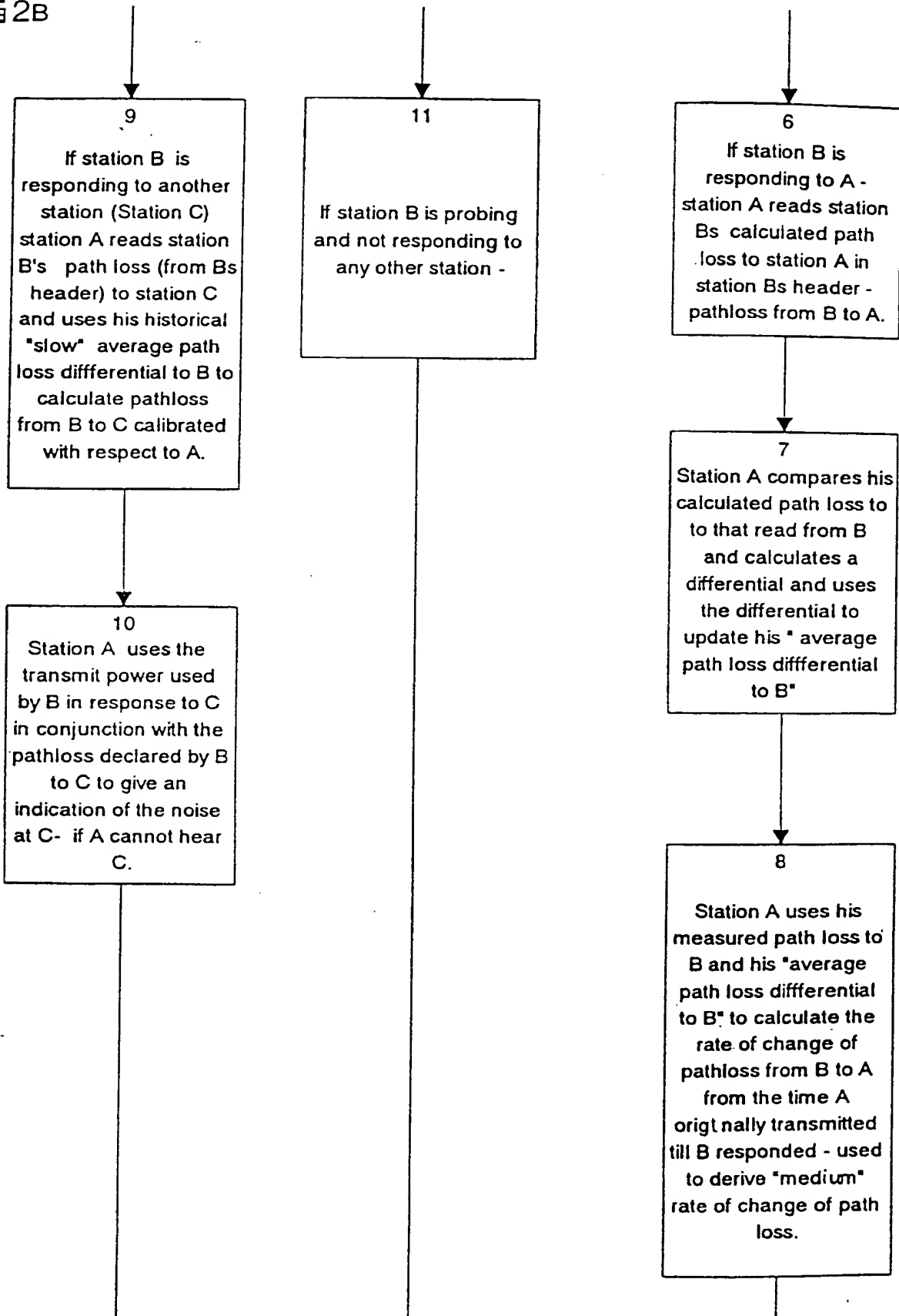


EE 2A

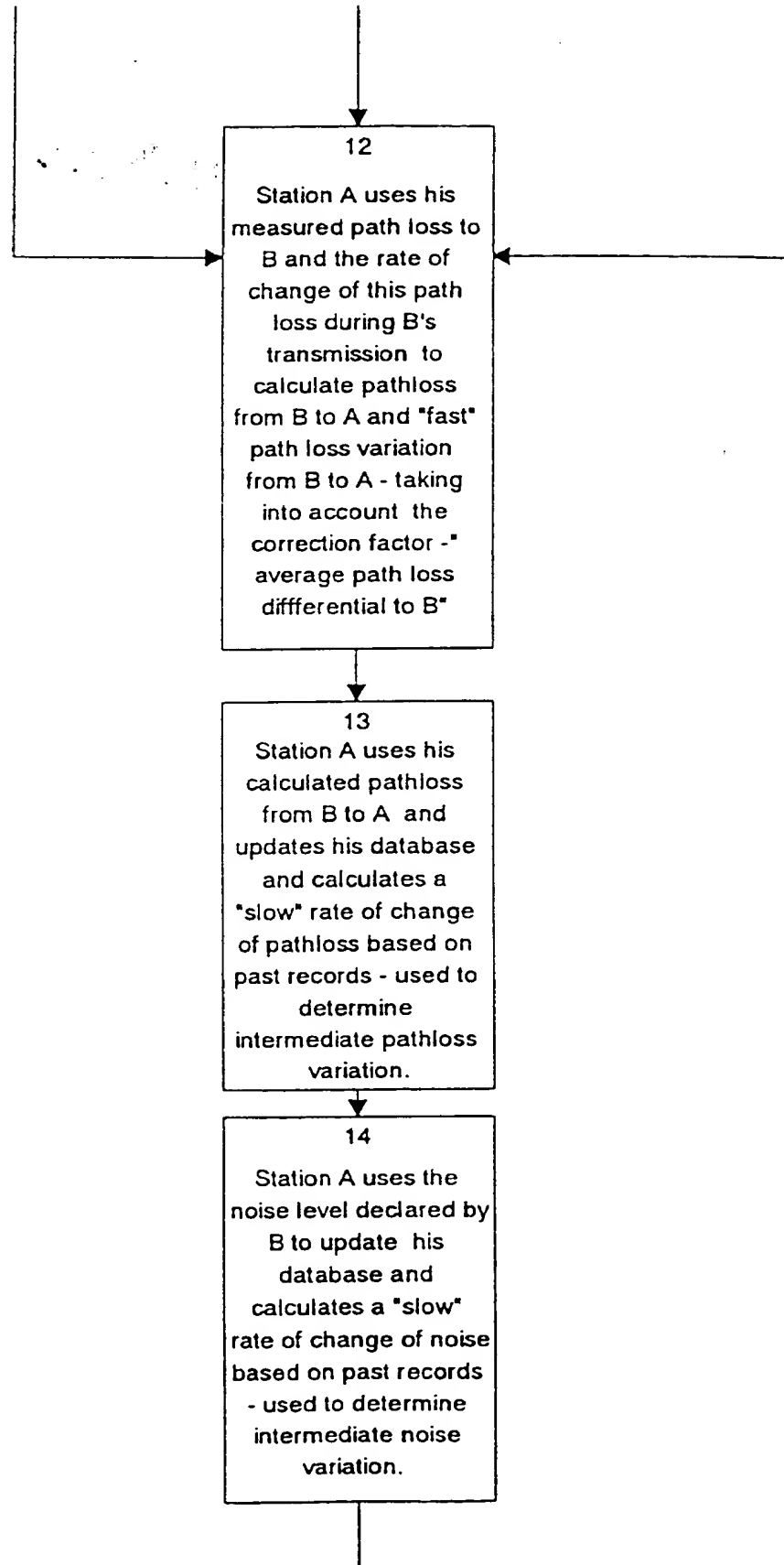


3/18

Fig 2B



4/18

Fig 2c

5/18

FIG 2D

15
Station A uses calculated pathloss from B to A in conjunction with station B local noise (from Bs header) to calculate transmit power required to reach B - taking into account the rate of change of pathloss and noise from database both "fast" and "medium".

16
If the measured data indicates a "minimum" in path loss and/or a "minimum" in noise floor at B an "opportunity" is identified between A and B.

17
If A has data for B as a final destination or a relay - and the "opportunity" identified by A to B is better than any other "opportunity" to any other station at that moment - A decides to transmit to B.

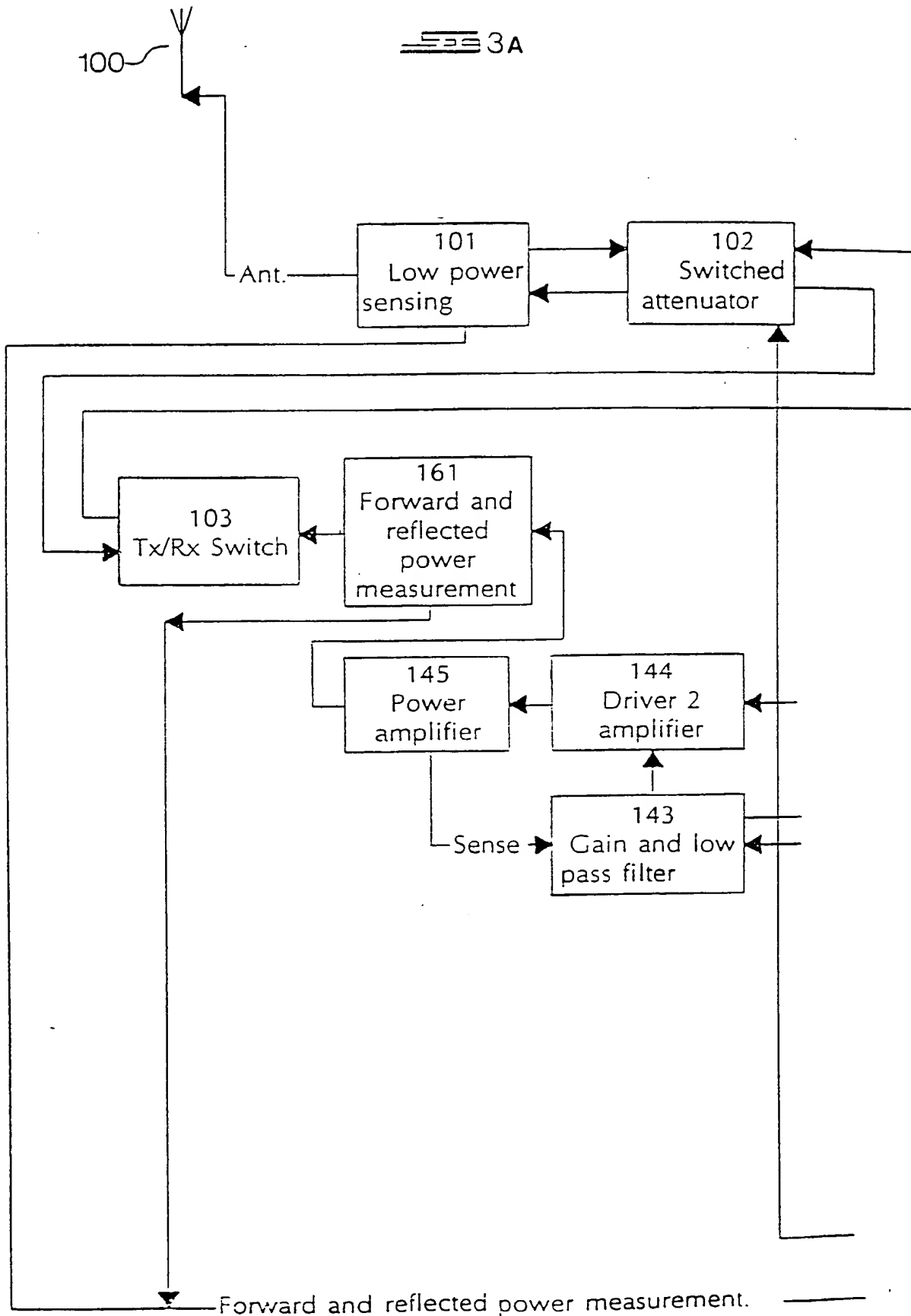
FIG 2E

18
A choses datarate and packet duration based on the ammount of transmit power available at A and the required signal to noise ratio for different data rates and packet durations at B - taking into account the rate of change of pathloss from A to B and noise at B.

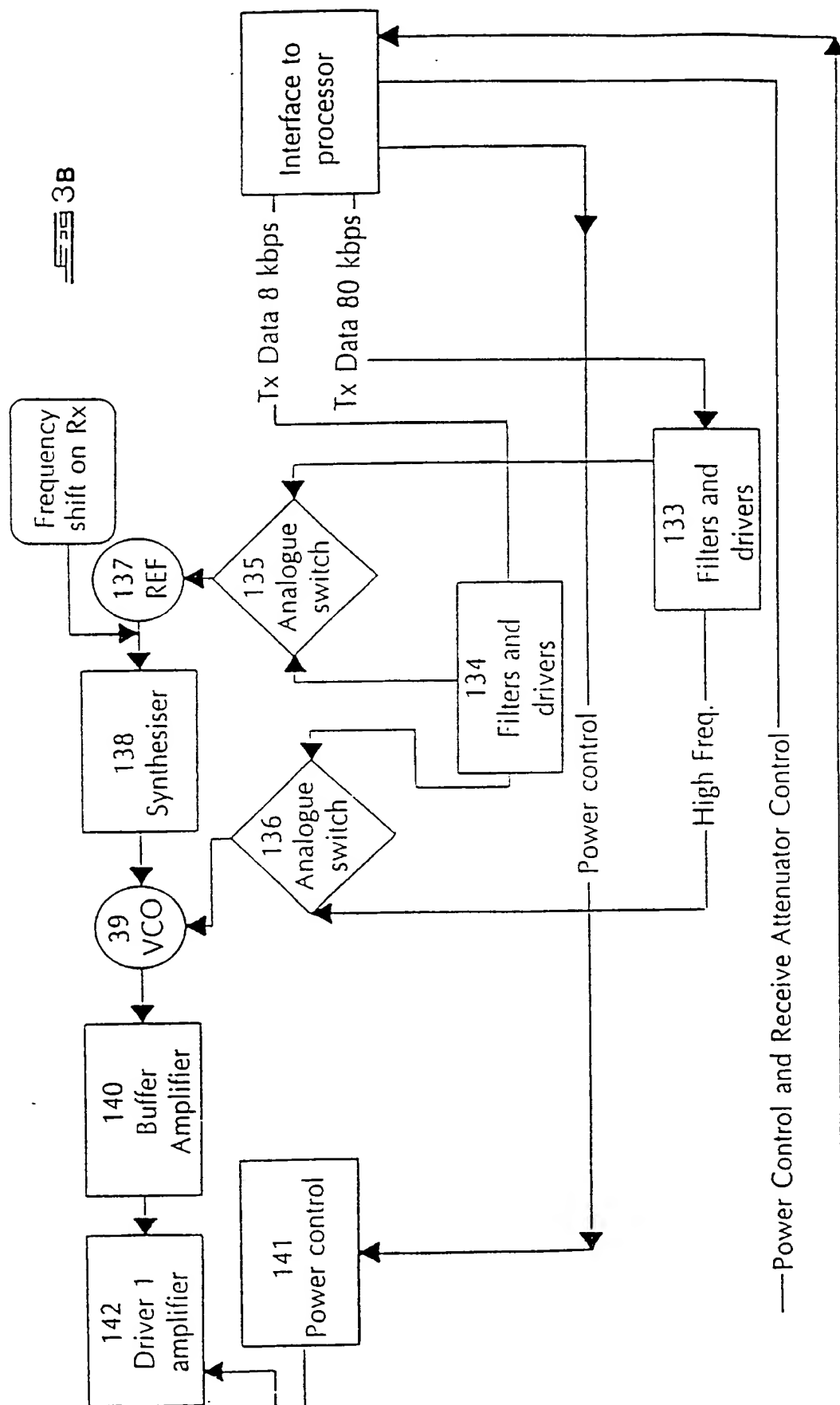
19
A examines its transmit data que destined for B as a final destination or relay and "fills" the packet with data segments - were packet size is determined by data rate and duration decided on for the opportunity.

20
A receives acknowledgement from B or monitors to hear B transmit data further,

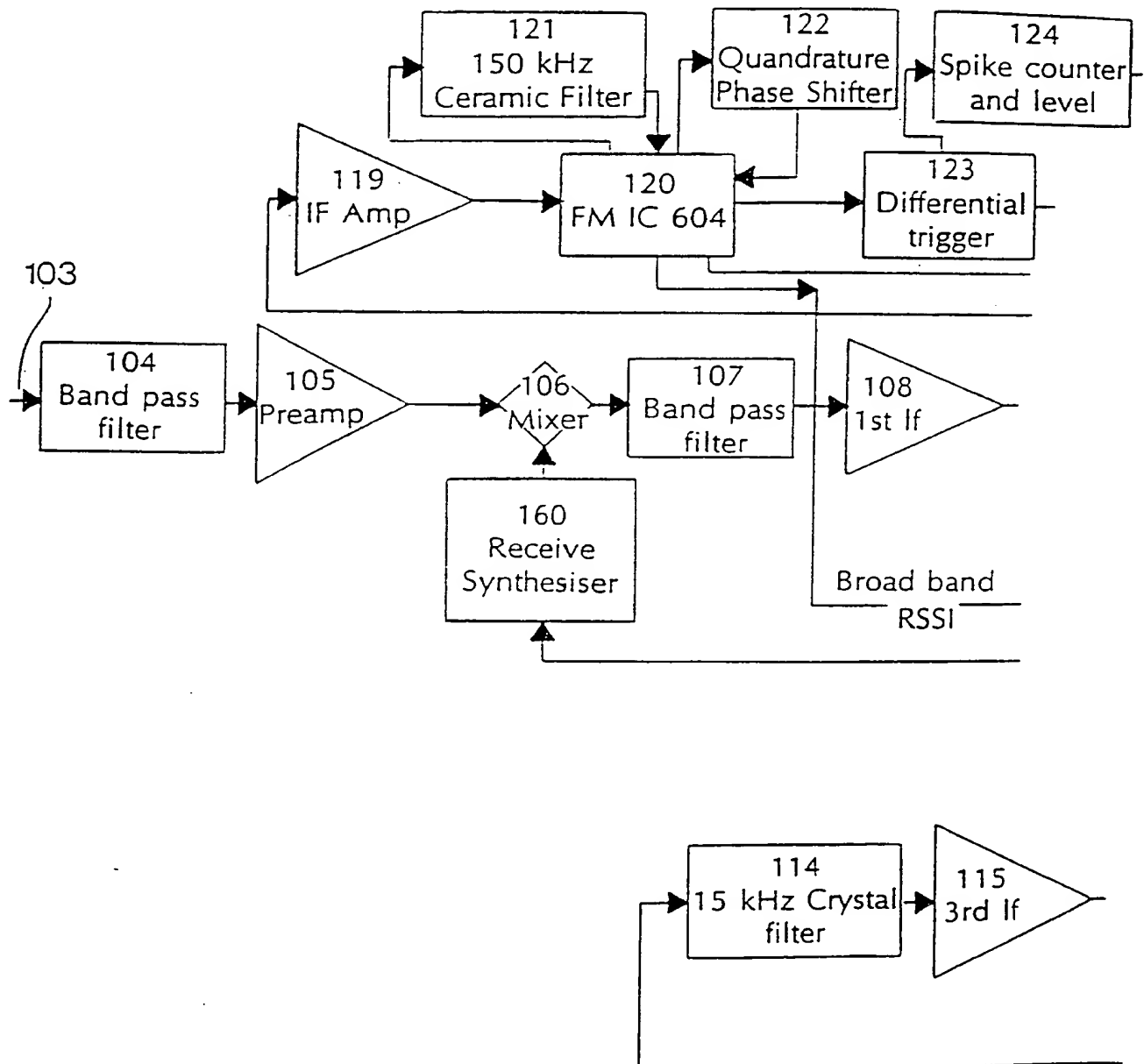
6/18



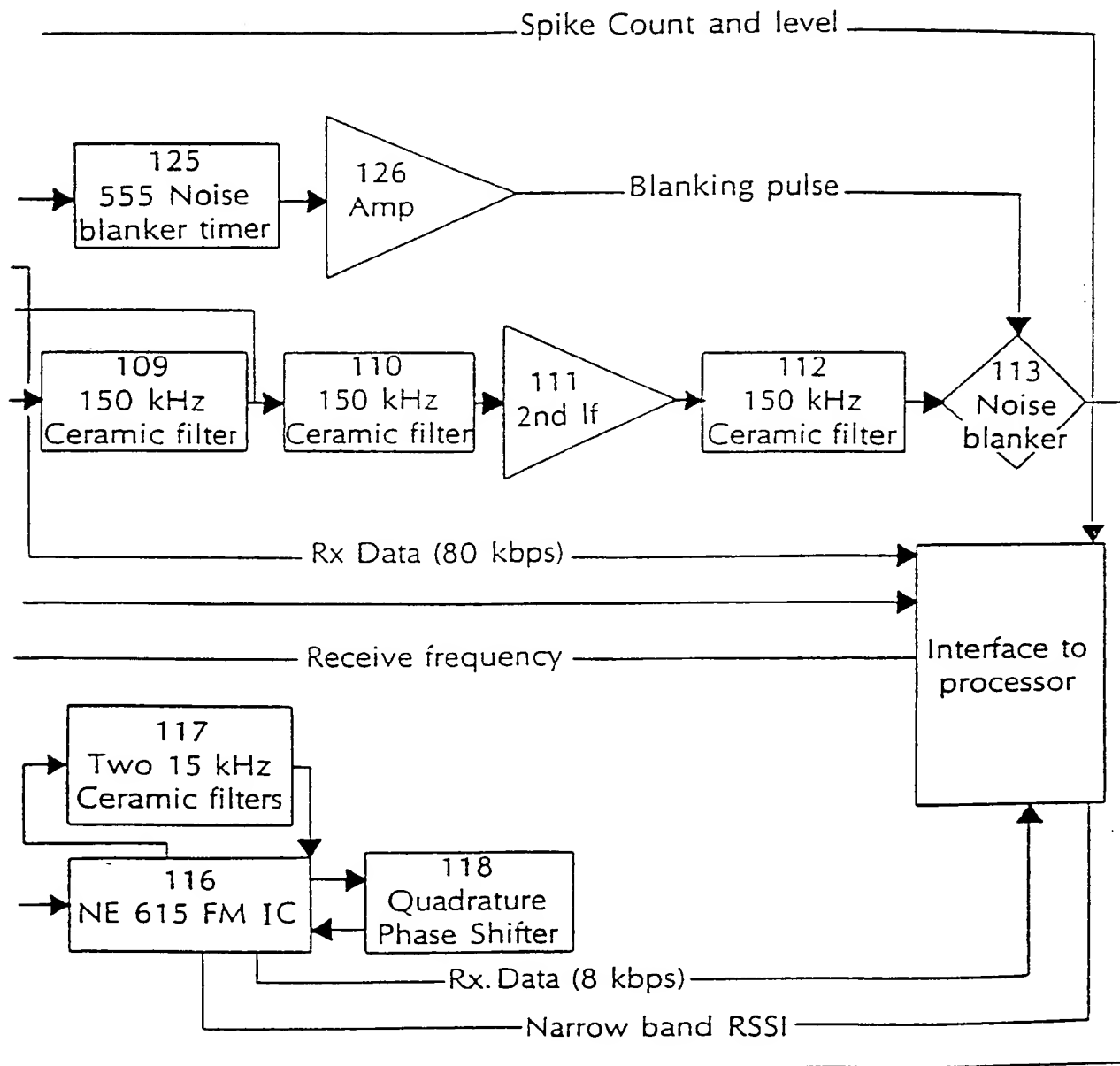
7/18



SS 4A

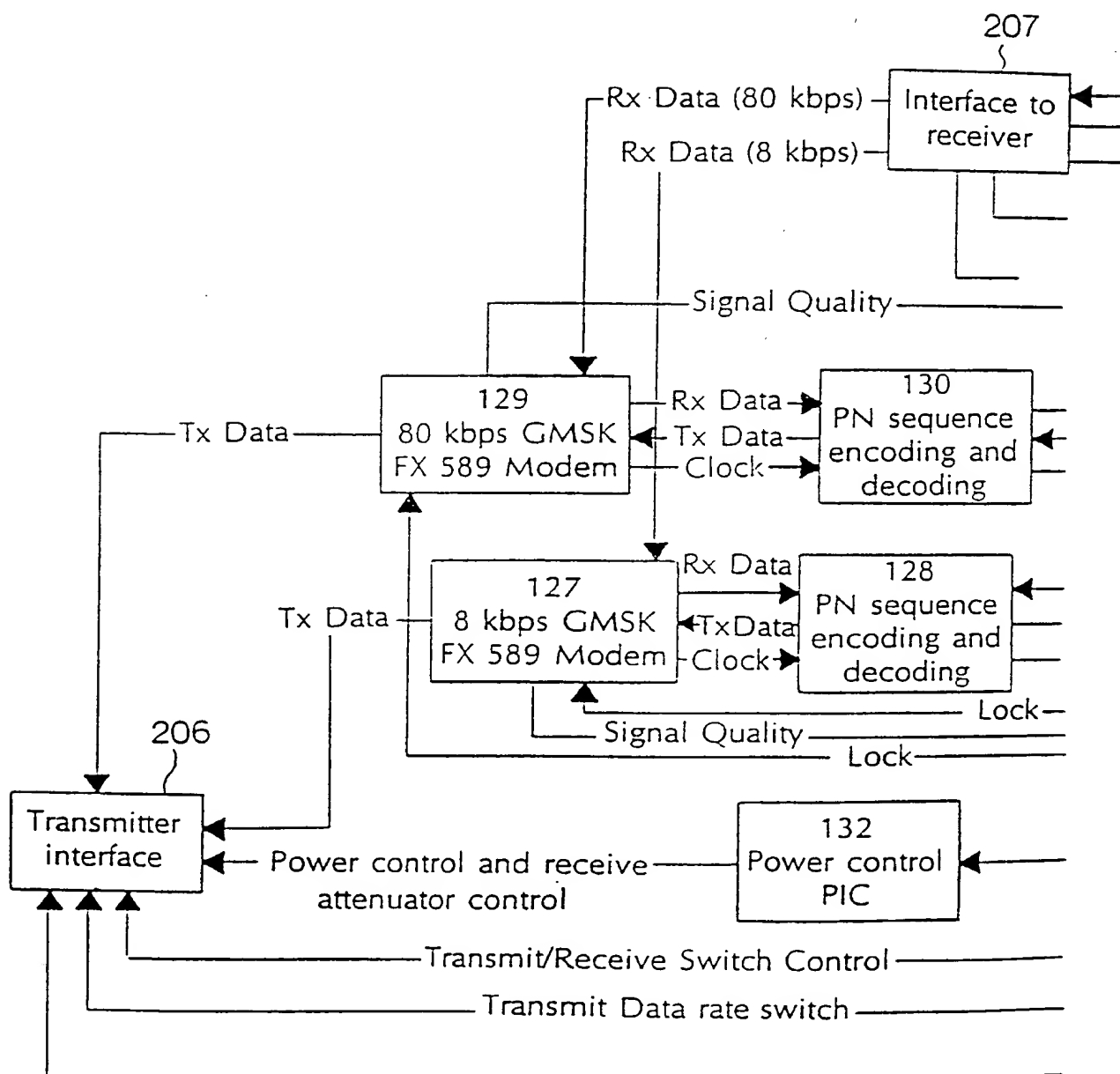


9/18

4B

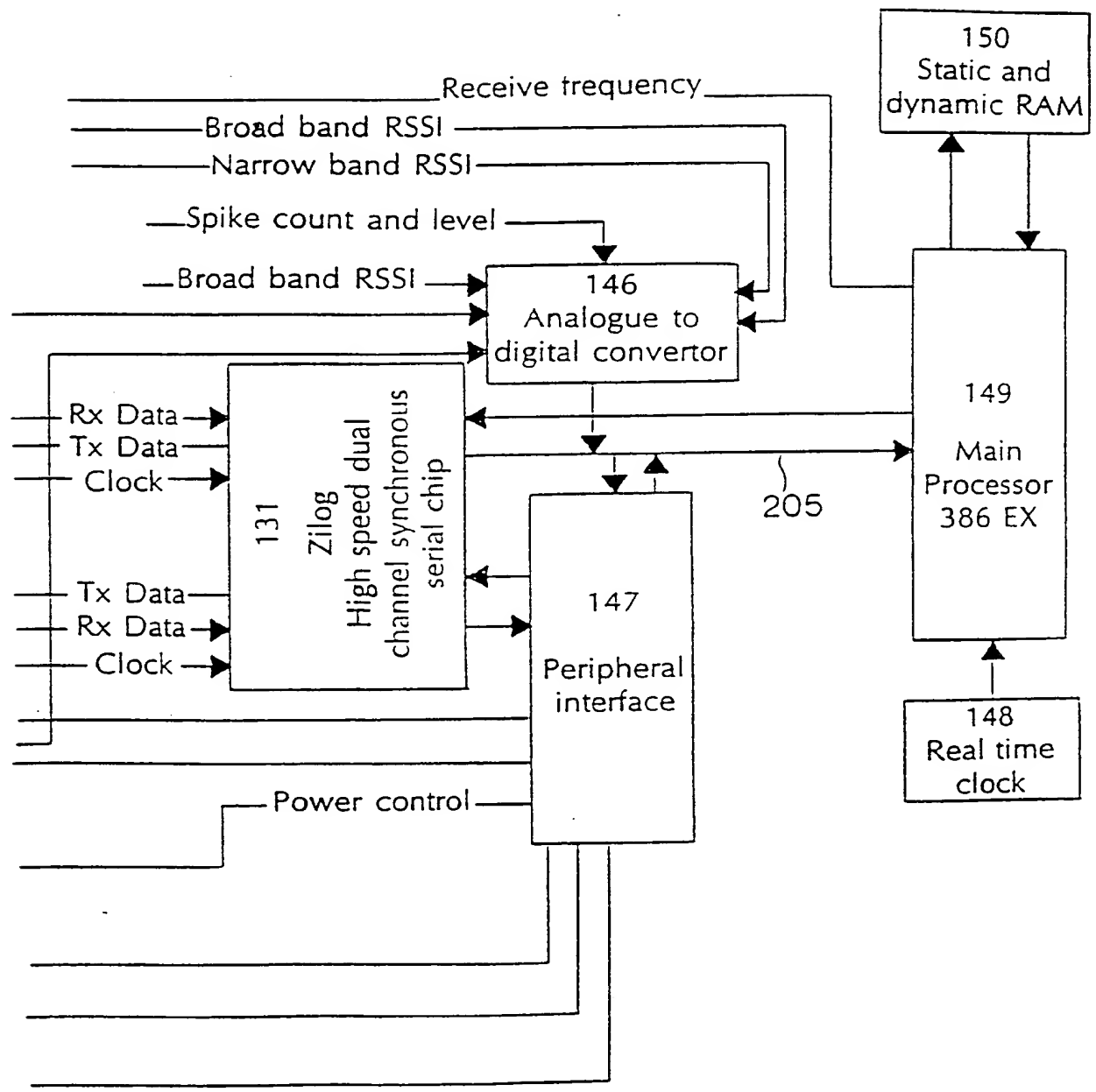
10/18

5A

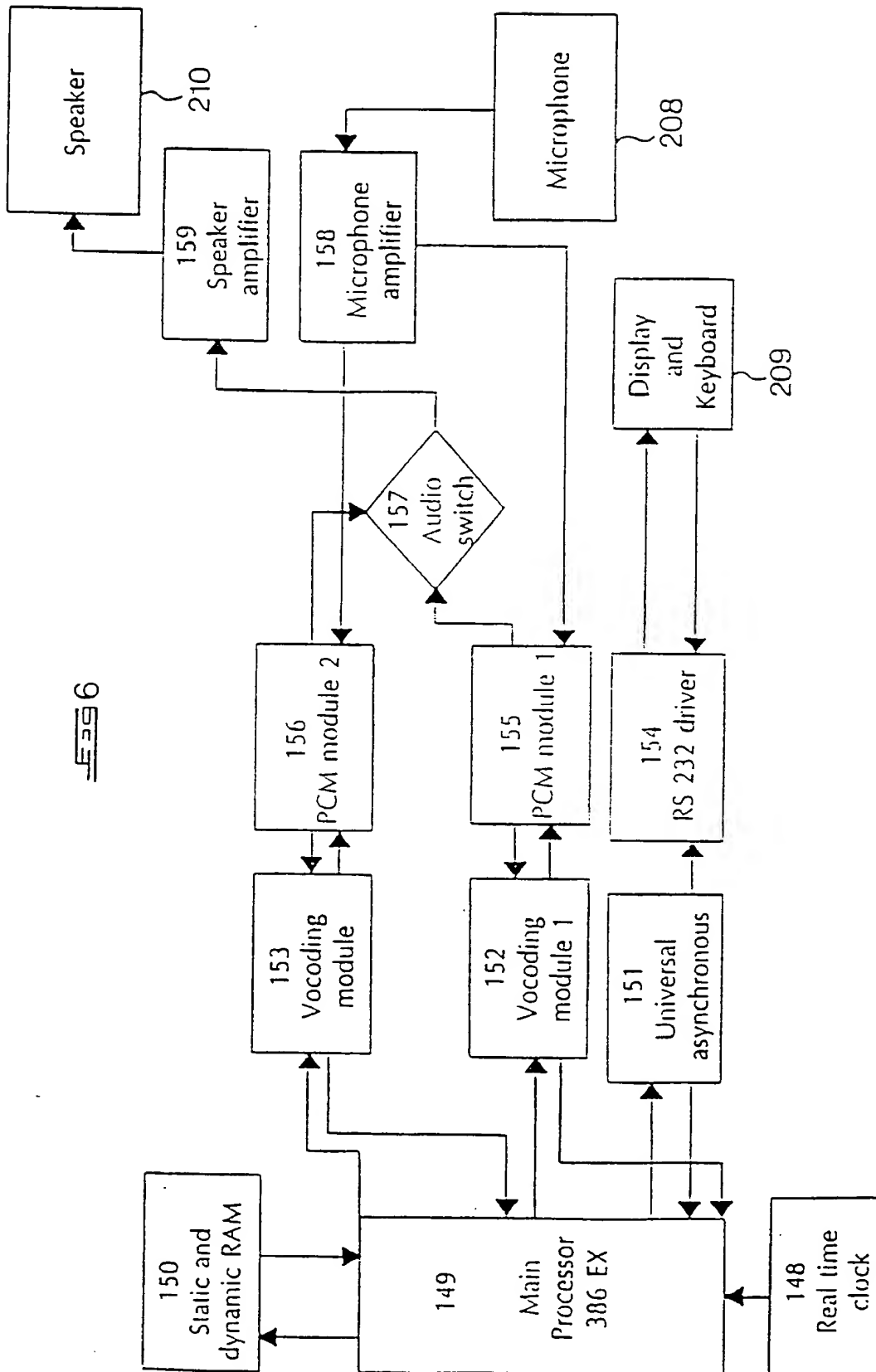


11/18

5B

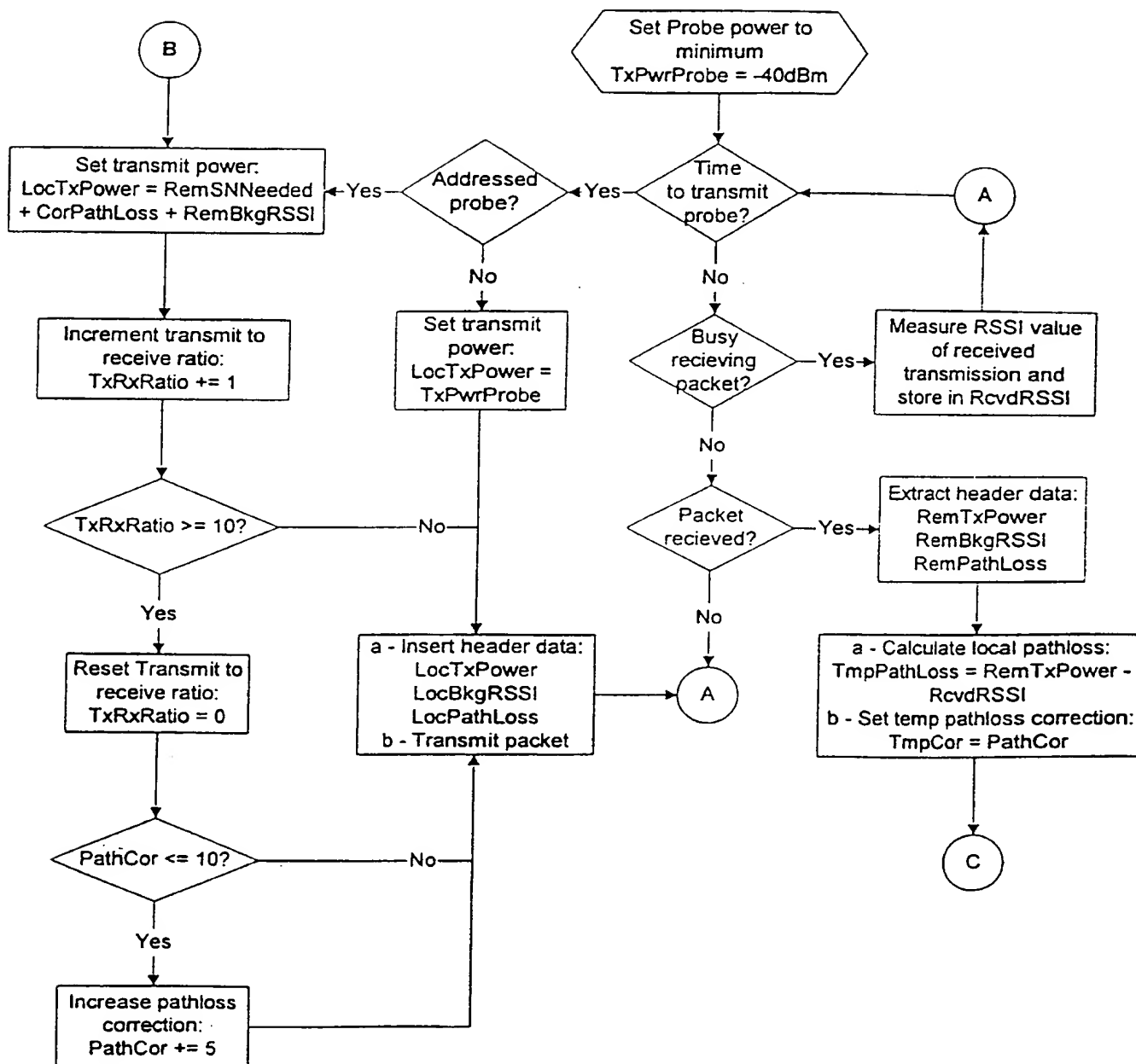


12/18



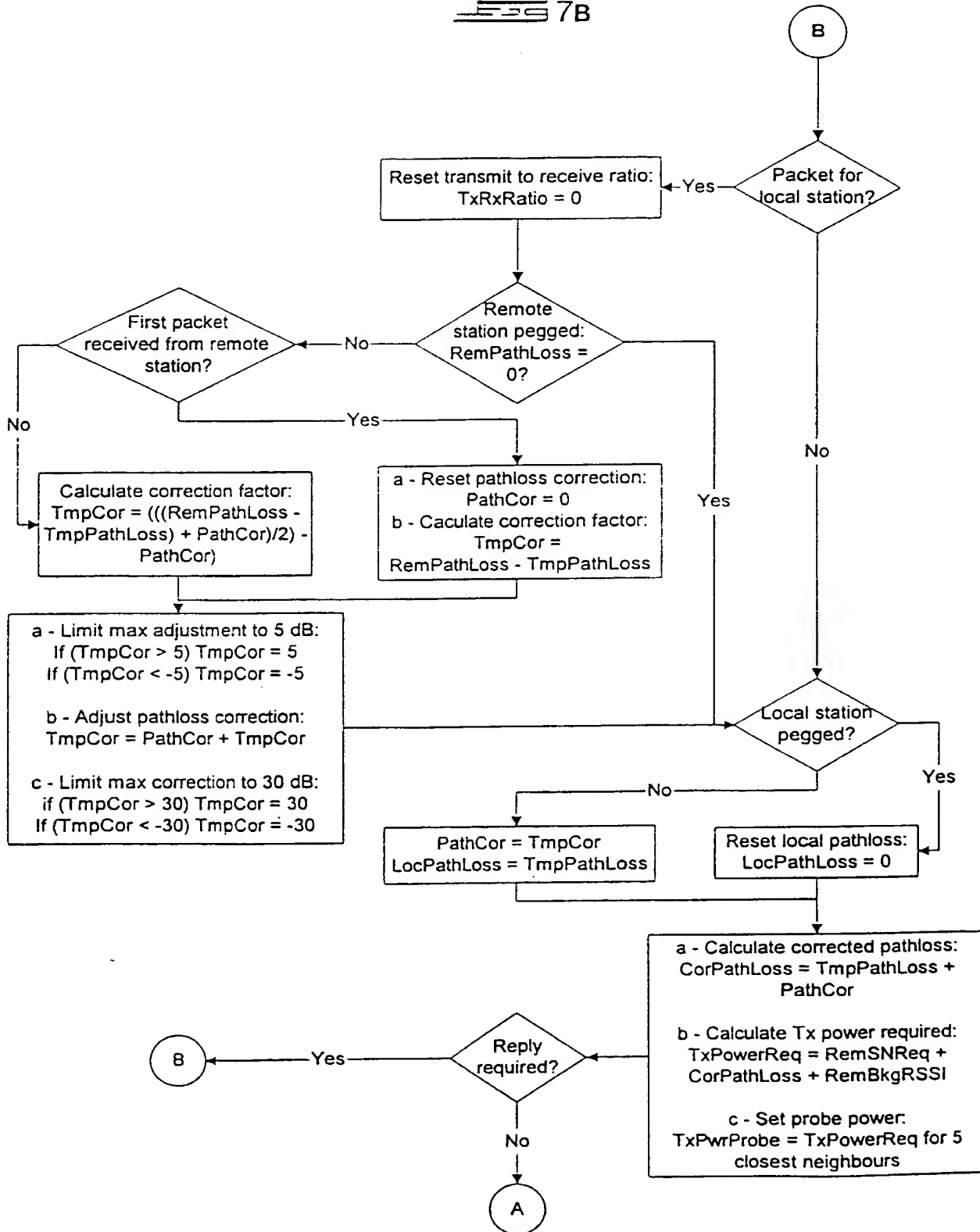
13/18

7A



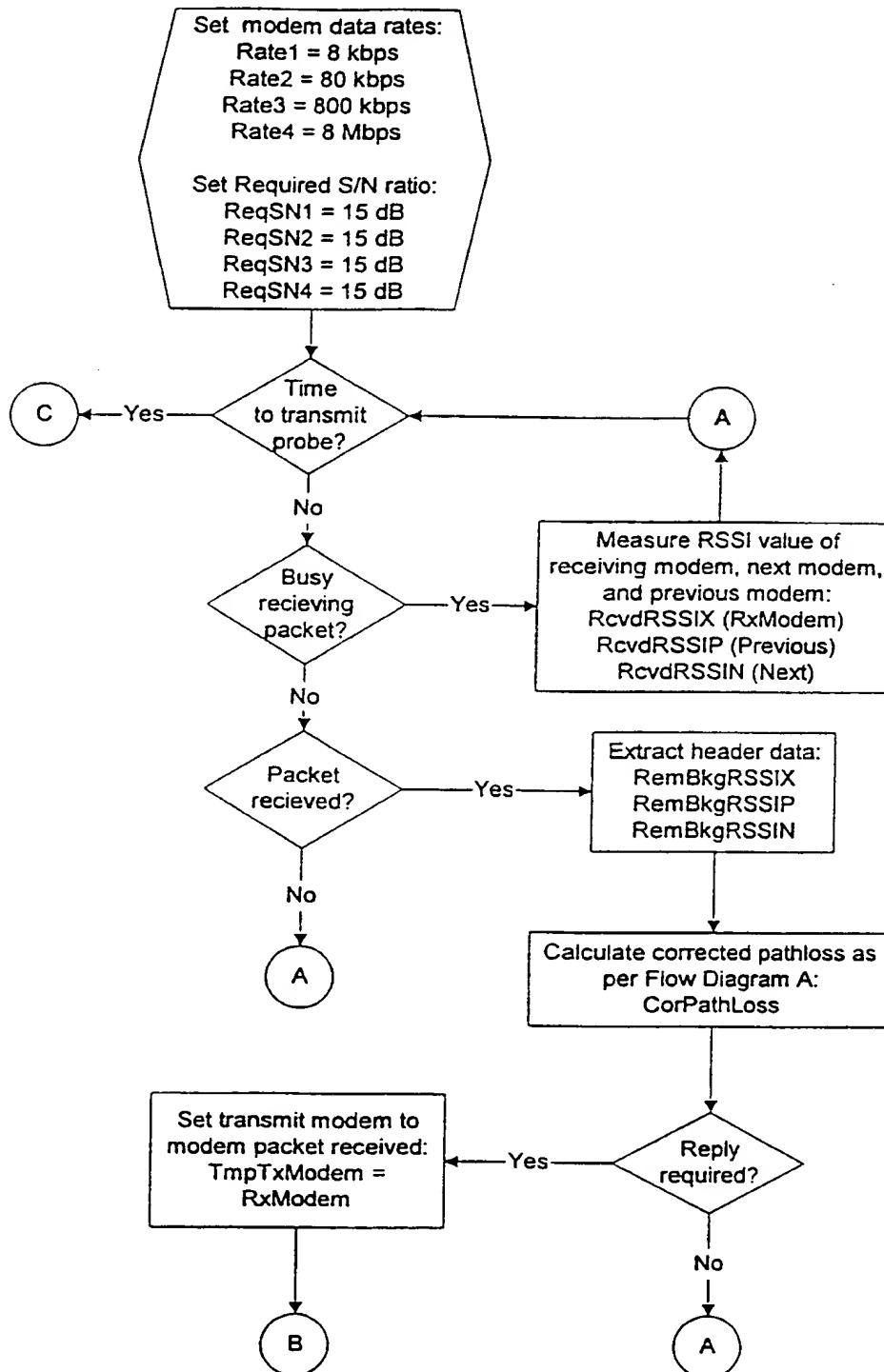
14/18

FIG 7B



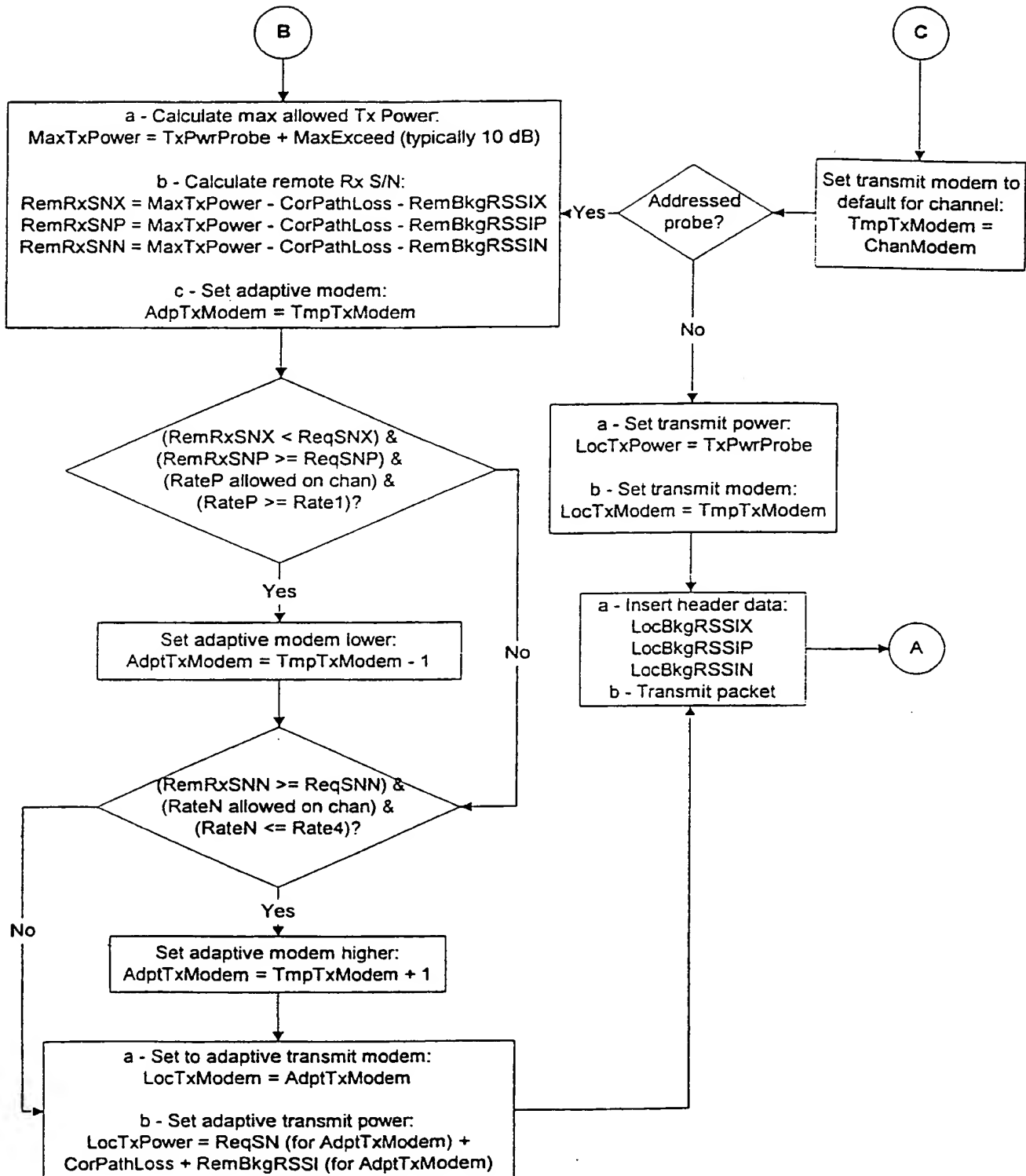
15/18

FIG 8A



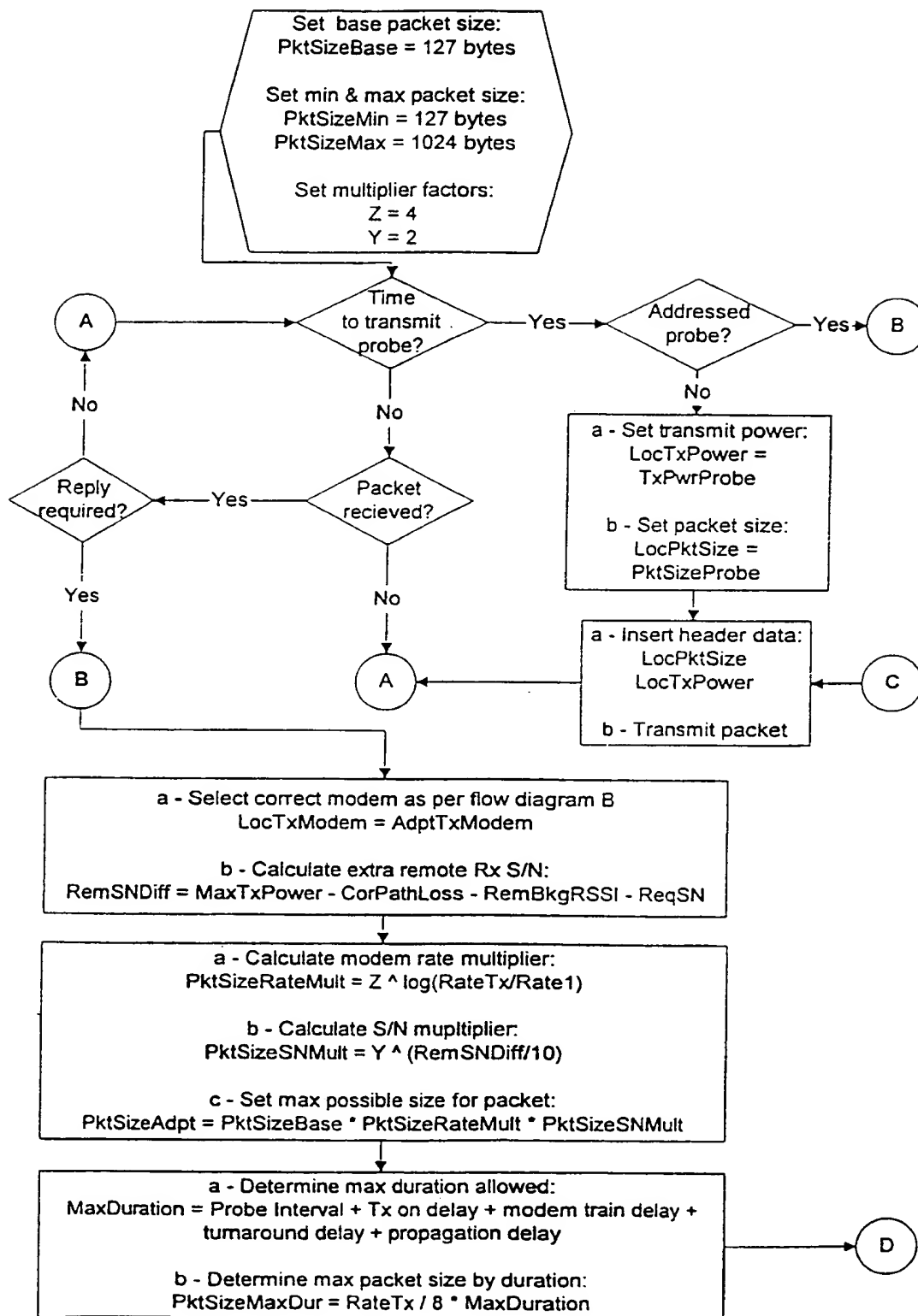
16/18

8B



17/18

9A



18/18

EEG 9B

